SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

Amusoments To-Day. Savorty's Theatre—Our Goblins. Mailnes. Kaster & Wal's Gardon—Consert. Sadious Squara Theatre—Heat Kirks. Halins Setempolitan Concert Mall-Broadway, that, and Ga Saw York Agussians-Germania. Maliesa. Vibla's Garden-Mustrel. Malles Windoor Thombes-Tue Three Guardenau, Ac. Matines

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Re publican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an ac I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayee was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next elecson I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put ap for President on the Republican side who fid not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES PRANCES ADAMS.

The Campaigns of 1874 and 1880. Bix years ago a Democratic tidal wave

swept over the country. The Democrats carried a majority of the House of Representatives for the first time in eighteen years, and they secured State Legislatures that chose fourteen out of twenty-five United States Senators.

The political change of 1874 exhibited striking peculiarities. Massachusetts elected a Democratic Governor for the first time since the far-off days of MARCUS MORTON; and a majority of the members which the old Puritan Commonwealth sent to Congress were hostile to Grant's Administration. The States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania elected Democratic Legislatures, which, in the following winter, sent Eaton, Kernan, Randolph, and WALLACE to the Senate.

There is no dispute as to the cause of the political upheaval of 1874. It was a recoil from the corruptions which had characterized the two or three previous years of GRANT'S Administration. Is there not ample cause for a similar revolution in politics this present year? Indeed, is not the provocation for an overthrow of the Republicans far greater now than it was in 1874?

There is no mistaking the proper answer to this question. Three years ago last winter the Republican party struck a foul blow at republican self-government, by obtaining the Presidency and Vice-Presidency through bribery, perjury, and fraud. These are far higher and more dangerous crimes than the stealing of money from the Treasury or the passage of veual bills by Congress Thus the reasons for expelling the Republicans from power at the approaching elections are incomparably stronger than they were six years ago.

Not the Hardest Thing to Answer. The Republican candidate for President has published the following card:

"Gen. Ganguern is dally receiving a large number though he has several secretaries and stenographers at his service, be is unable to answer all promptly wishes friends to understand that all letters requiring answers will receive attention as early as possible. He mailed 140 letters this afternoon."

As a matter of course, many of these letters which are already pouring in upon the Republican candidate are in substance and affect, if not in form, applications for future appointment to office.

They do not require any answers, and if answered a printed form might be used, simply saying that the candidate had adopted Commodore VANDERRILT's business rule, never to sell what he did not own. But it is not about answering such letters

that the General need trouble himself. There are other things which Gen. GAR-FIELD will flud it much more embarrassing

to answer. These are the grave charges long since preferred and proven against him. No number of secretaries or stenographers can aid him at this. The facts must be shanged to answer these charges, and, unfortunately for Gen. GARFIELD, the facts are analterable.

The End of the Bradiaugh Case.

The deplorable exhibition of intelerance which last week disgraced the House of Dommons is probably the last scandal of the kind which the British Parliament will witsess in this generation. The exclusion of a Scotch nobleman on account of his philosophical opinions from the list of delegates elected by the Scottish peerage to the House of Lords was sufficiently odious. The attempt to deal on the same preposterous principles with a representative of the people has ended ignominiously. This question, however, which might have been made a mighty lever of liberal opinion throughout the land, has been so awkwardly and timorously handled by Mr. GLADSTONE that neither party can escape the reproach of complicity in last week's proceedings.

It is true that the silly outcry against the religious, or perhaps we ought to say irreligious, views of Mr. BRADLAUGH was not a deliberate movement planned in the counails of the Conservative party and launched by its lea ling spokesmen on the floor of the House. It was started, not by the responsible managers, but by two or three volunteers who thought they saw a chance of emerging for a moment from the ranks and winning a faint gleam of public recognition The Tory party has its share of those wrong-headed and superserviceable recruits, of those intractable free lances, whose waspish outbreaks and headlong assaults have proved to Liberal Ministers in times past a source of so much embarrassment and peril. It used to be said that the presence of Mr. Robert Lowe in the House put the last GLADSTONE Cabinet in continual jeopardy. It is Lord Beaconsfied's misfortune to count among his supporters half a dozen whose zeal altogether outruns their discretion, who have all the flightiness and rashness, without the brains, of Mr. Lows. It was their officiousness which made the alleged atheism of a duly elected member of Parliament the subject of inquisition, and precipitated a crisis from which nobody but themselves had anything to gain.

The Tories, however, considered as a party, cannot be absolved on grounds like these. By their collective demonstration, by the action of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, their leader in the House of Commons, they publicly accepted the responsibility of the pitiful crusade. Moreover, reflection and delay in this case brought no wisdom. When, on Thursday of this week, the matter came up for reconsideration, Sir STAFFORD NORTH-

core and his following made it clear that they had learned nothing and repented of nothing, by arraying themselves once more on the foolish, bigoted, and unconstitutional side. They have thus committed themselves to an insensate theory of interference with the absolute liberty of electors and elected, and have gone far to undo the patient work of years, all the shrewd concession and cautious progress by which Lord BEACONS-FIELD has striven to make his original conception of a Tory-Democratic party intelligible and acceptable to the English people

The Conservatives would be in a far worse plight had the Liberal chiefs been far sighted and firm enough to grasp their opportunity. It was their obvious duty to persuade or overawe the seceding Liberals who on Tuesday helped to make up the majority for the motion forbidding Mr. BRAD-LAUGH to take his seat, and to recover the lost ground when on Wednesday the occasion was offered by Mr. LABOUCHERE'S motion to reconsider. But what a melancholy spectacle of cowardice, indecision, and imbecility was then presented in the Liberal ranks! Half of the Liberals abstained from voting, and three-fourths of the remainder. with GLADSTONE at their head, slunk with shamefaced hesitation behind the Conservative column. That was a performance whose discredit no fiscal coruscations, and no outpourings of safe and sonorous rhetoric on the part of the Liberal Premier, will avail to wipe away.

It is true that the sound second thought of the Liberal majority, enlightened by an outburst of popular indignation, and the vehement protests of men of sturdy fibre, like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, at last pre valled on Mr. GLADSTONE to risk a change of front. After a week's heated conference and prayerful meditation, the Liberal Pre mier discovered that the English Constitution of the nineteenth century did not per mit a scrutiny into the conscience of a patriot. Accordingly, he consented to reverse his previous action, and plucked up heart to move a resolution by which Mr. BRADLAUGH was allowed to take his seat in Parliament upon a simple affirmation of his allegiance to the laws.

As far as the imperative interests of the Liberal party are concerned, this step was taken better late than never; but, remember ing what occurred on Wednesday of last week, we must say that for Mr. GLADSTONE to reprove Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE would be equivalent to the pot's cailing the kettle black. Indeed, the only members of the House of Commons who have come forth en tirely untarnished by the BRADLAUGH incident are included in the small but dauntless minority who on Tuesday of last week voted to rescind the prohibitive resolution, and on this roll of honor the names of PARNELL. THOROLD ROGERS, and LABOUCHERE deserve to be most prominently recorded.

Our Free Colleges for Men and Women The Normal College, our Free College for women, held its commencement on Tuesday,

when three hundred and fifty young women received their degrees.

No other college in this country ever turns out a graduating class which approaches in numbers that at the Normal College. It is many times larger than that at our Free Col-

lege for young men, which yearly entere hundreds, and graduates but few. There is this, therefore, to be said in jus tification of the Normal College: It meets a large and a growing demand for education pursued beyond the limits attainable in the public grammar schools. Moreover, it affords educational advantages which are not

to be had elsewhere in the city.

It is natural that the Board of Education should take great and special pride in such a school, at whose desks hundreds of young women are always studiously engaged eager to profit by the opportunities for intellectual improvement the college presents The feast of knowledge is spread, and there never is a vacant seat at the table.

Compare the graduating class at the Normai College with that of the College of the City of New York, our Free College for young men, which is maintained at greater cost and has a faculty of thirty-nine Professors. At the Normal College it numbers three hundred and fifty, and at the College of the City of New York only fifty-one were graduated last year. At the Normal Colege seventy young women, nineteen more than the whole graduating class of the other institution, attained a standard of proficiency meriting between 90 and 95 per cent.

of the total marks. Yet the young men's college showed an average attendance of 938. The great part of this number, however, was made up by the pupils in the introductory class, and the size of the classes rapidly diminished as the course was pursued further, until, when the senior class was reached, only fifty-one young men were left. The taxpayers annually spend about \$150,000, including all charges, on this Free College, and yet it is unable to turn out graduating classes larger than those at second-rate colleges, maintained at private cost, and at which fees for tuition are imposed.

The experience at our Free College for men therefore, shows that the demand for its instruction is very small in New York, too small, indeed, to justify the maintenance of such a college at so great a cost. As a high school, with a course not exceeding two years, it could make a better showing, but as a full fledged college, with a five years'

course, it is a pretentious failure. This cannot be said of the Free College for women, with its graduating class of 350 members. And yet, except strictly as a training school for teachers, even the Normal College is not a legitimate part of our public school system. But there is unquestionably a great demand for its instruction. and that does much to silence any opposition there may be to it. There is no such demand for the training offered by the college for men, however, and it cannot offer that excuse for its existence.

Two Republicans who Saw It.

Before the nomination at Chicago there were two men, prominent in the Republican party, who foresaw the inevitable result of putting up a candidate convicted of crime. There may have been other prominent Re

publicans who foresaw the same thing; we do not know. One of the two was Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD, the clear-sighted and straight speaking editor of the Cincinnati Commer-"The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago," said the Commercial, before the break of the deadlock, "is the chatter about GABFIELD. He has not a record to run on for President."

With its customary acuteness, Field Marshal MURAT HALSTRAD'S prevision detected the essential and fatal point in GARPIELD's candidacy.

The second prominent Republican was, we have every reason to believe, Mr. GAR-FIELD himself. It was natural that his memory concerning the facts in the Credit Mobilier and DE GOLYER cases, the testimony, the record, the opinions of the Republican press concerning his guilt, should be fuller and more accurate than that of any

he persisted in his refusal to have his name put forward. His refuctance is now intelligible; quite as intelligible as the weakness which, in a moment of general uproar, etrayed his judgment.

If the Republican delegates to Chicago had taken counsel of either Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD OF Mr. GARFIELD himself, the party would be better off now.

Monor to Brave and Faithful Men !

Several gentlemen have sent us contribuone to be applied to the benefit of the brave officers of the Seawanhaka, and others have proposed to melude in the compliment the men of the ill-fated boat; and cortainly, while some were much more prominent than others, all merit well for efficiency, fidelity, and self exposure in saving life. It is accordingly proposed that the various contributions which may be received for this fesers. S. L. M. Barlow, John W. Harper, and C. A. Dana.

All subscriptions sent to this office will be at once acknowledged. The following have now been received acknowledged. The following have now been r
John W. H. \$100 J. H. Becknagn)
E. W. 101 Robert Bonner
M. L. Husted 100 Wm. H. Arnold
R. L. Husted 100 Wm. H. Arnold
R. L. Husted 100 Wm. H. Arnold
R. L. Husted 100 Thomas Residuation
M. L. Barjow 100 Thomas Residuation
M. L. Berney 100 Thomas Residuation
M. Kerneyas. 200 John T. Firie
M. Kerneyas. 200 John T. Firie
M. E. White
Michard Ihle 100 Occar B. Smith
Thomas C. Acton 100 Carl Schefer
G. F. Worne 100 Thomas S. Moore
J. S. Moorn 200 Wm. H. Ouderlonk
Michard O'Gorman 200 Wm. H. Ouderlonk
Michard O'Gorman 37 50 A. H. O. Nitchell, Jr
Richard O'Gorman 37 50 A. H. O. Nitchell, Jr
Richard O'Gorman 38 50 A. H. O. Nitchell, Jr
Richard O'Gorman 37 50 A. H. O. Nitchell, Jr
Richard O'Gorman 200 Wm. H. Ouderlonk
M. R. Bickall 200 Geo. F. Hodgman
Imase W. Hugland 100 Marmuel Lowden
G. P. Hongil 20 W. D. Wilson & Co. 10 W. O Bartiett. 25 Browster & Co.

The Republican National Committee has hosen the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL of Connecticut for its Chairman. The Chairman of the National Committee is also Chairman of the Executive Committee, which has almost absolute powers in the management of the canvass. On the shoulders of the Hon, MARSHALL JEWELL, therefore, will fall a good deal of hard work be tween now and November, and a good deal of responsibility. How his shoulders will stand the load we shall not undertake to prophesy. The general impression which the country has derived from his achievements in various stations in public life is that he is not over fend of work, and does not, as a rule, hanker after real responsibility. But there is no question that ex-Gov. Jewell is a highly ornamental man, or that he will maintain a more graceful deportment at party headquarters than the late ZACHARIAH CHANDLER WAS ever able to preserve

n the excitement of a close campaign It would appear that ex-Gov. JEWELL starts in with a bigger capital of hope than of common sense for he does not doubt that Connecticut will go Republican. "The fact is," he says, Gen. Gangiger is just the kind of man that Connecticut likes." That is one of the vast number of things which remain to be seen.

After a long search through the blography of Mr. Exolusii, the chief fault which the Republicans find with him is that he gave only \$100 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. This. is a matter of course, proves that he is unfit to hold office. How much GARFIELD subscribed to the Chicago fund does not yet appear. If the Republicans can show that he handed over to the Chicago sufferers the \$829 he received from Oakes Ames as a dividend on the Gredit Mobilier stock which he bought of AMES, then GARPIELD will have Exclish in rather a tight place on the Chicago fire issue—that is, so far as the amount is concerned.

A respected correspondent at Paterson desires us to explain the following remark, which he has seen in a newspaper: " Mrs. Gen. HANCOCK is an earnest Catholic." Now, we do not know whether this is true or not, nor do we care, though we have seen in another newspaper the positive affirmation that Mrs. HANis a Unitarian. One, or the other, or neither, of no intention of making any inquiries upon that subject. We know, however, that Mrs. HANCOCK is a high-minded lady, and we are sure that, whatever church she attends, she

worships the Pather in spirit and in truth. Of course, all such questions respecting the religious faith of a candidate for public office. or respecting that of members of his family, proceed from a natural and not blameworthy curiosity. They have nothing to do, however, with the qualifications of the man for the place to which he is nominated. There is no State Church and no religious test in this country. A citizen may become President who is a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, a Jew, a Buddhist, or a Bon Ingersoll, man. The political system of this country is one of perfect independence and perfect freedom in regard to religious ideas.

It has been reserved for San Francisco, to add a new horror to long-distance podestrianism. Hitherto, that public pastime maximum at six days; but, in San Francisco he walkers who have been contending six days have now been induced to keep on several days nore against fresh competitors, who are to be handicapped with a hundred miles. This ought to produce a reaction of disgust against pedesrian brutalities, but probably it will not.

Just as the Republicans were beginning to faisify the record by trying to prove that Mr Exolish was a terrible pro-slavery Democrat while in Congress a quarter of a century ago and was almost a robel during the war, it turns out that he voted for Mr. Lincoln for Presilent, and that Senator Mosron, then Governor of Indiana, offered him the Coloneley of one of the volunteer regiments of that State.

A private note from Citizen Gronge FRANCIS TRAIN contains a statement of so much interest in a psychological sense, that we take the liberty of extracting it for publication. "Eating once in twenty-four hours," says Mr. Train, "I do not feel 100 degrees of heat." This is certainly a noteworthy advantage in that state of the atmosphere to which we have recently been subjected, and it will be curious question whether by eating only once in forty-eight or ninety-six hours the triumphant parchologist would be able to endure 200 or 300 degrees of heat with the same ealm superiority. We dare say that Mr. TRAIN may try this experiment with success; but we do not advise every man to imitate his example. Special natural gifts and special preparation ust be necessary in order to confront without suffering such immense elevations of the ther-

The painters of the Republican campaign canners to be seen about town have malignantly ibelied the handsome features of the Ho CRESTER A. ARTHUR, formerly Collector of the Port of New York, but removed by Haves and SHERMAN on charges that disparaged both his

morals and his brains.

It is worth while for persons who travel n steamboats to know and remember that they have little chance of escaping with their lives if, n the event of an accident, they leap into the water from in front of the paddle wheels while the wheels are in motion. In spite of their efforts, they will be drawn close to the side of he vessel, and suffer a blow from the wheel, which will either kill them outright or disable them so that they can no longer help thom-They should leap from behind the selves. wheels if possible, when they find it necessary to take to the water. A person used to the water, if compelled to leap from in front of the wheels, may escape the strokelof the paddle by diving as deep as possible, without making special effort to dive away from the vessel. If the boat is moving with nearly her usual speed, the wheel will be likely to pass over him before he rises, and his chances for escaping will be fair. It is probable that some of the victims of the Seawanhaka disaster lost their lives by dropping into the water in front of the wheels, where they were struck by the paddles. In such cases, where other man in the Convention. Consequently, communication with the after part of the vessel

is cut off by flame, it is best to remain on the boat as long as possible, and, if forced to take to the water, to plungs headlong. Persons diving in that manner do not come to the aurface as soon as they would if they descended to the same depth dropping feet first, and they go desper with the same effort, unless they have trained themselves to hold the limbs entirely rigid, descend perpendicularly, and not move hands nor feet till they begin to rise. Very few persons who are accustomed to awimming in salt water have acquired the art of sinking feet

foremost to any considerable depth. To-day is the anniversary of the third day at Gettysburg, when Gen. WINFIELD S. HAR-COCK received a wound while heading the Union column which decided the battle. That

It was just twelve years ago, within a few check for \$329 from OAKES AMES, the corrupter

of Congressmen.

Very Kind Words from an Adverse Quarter From the New York Star. We congratulate the profession of American journalism that from the swful scene at Sunken Meadows, where so many precious lives were lost 'twixt flame and fleed, the gifted altior of Tun New Your Sew escaped

Badically as we have differed with him, and bitterly as be has borne himself toward those with whom we are in personal and political fellowship, the memory of our strife is awailowed up in the satisfaction we feel that a

Mr. Frykberg's Story. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This mornling about It o'clock, being in New York. I was passing a store in which fireworks are sold up Park place, between Charch street and Brendway. Some alight explosing had occurred there, and a srowd was gathered about the door. As I stood among the crowd trying to look in I feit a tog at my pecket, and the next moment I saw a man with my pockethook in his head. I grabbed the man and shouted "Police!" The man passed the pocketman and shouled "Police!" The man passed the proheshook to a companion, but at that metant two policeman appeared, and both the thieves were arrested. The pocketbook was thrown on the sidewalk by the ecound thiof, and was picked up by one of the policeman. We all went then to the astitum under the City Hail, said I was detained there till 2½ o'clock, when I was taken with the two thieves to the Tombs Police Cowrt. There, at the end of another hour, the thieves were brought up, and I made my compaint against them, when the Justice and that I might go. I was glad of the permission, and I made my compaint against them, when the Justice and that I might go. I was glad of the permission turn theset to Newark and all or my money. This was refused to me, the Justice asping that I contident recover turn theset to Newark and all or my money. This was refused to me, the Justice asping that I contident recover turn the thieves were brought to triat; and when I asked for Decente out of it in order to get a bite of food—for I was laint with hunger, having eaton nothing since sarly morning—they would not even give me that. The policemen in the curit room told me to get a nione leek to Newark." I begged for the railroad taket out of my pockethook in order to be able to follow out that surjy bit of advice, and finally the insket was restored to me. But they would not give me one cont of my money. The policemen is the best of the policemen of the surface of was my treatment arbitrary and unnecessary.

248 Warran street, Newark, June 30.

248 WARREN STREET, NEWARK, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An Imposition is tractised upon the people of New York city, Brooklyn, and the adjoining cities, who come up the Hud-Brooklyn, and the adjoining class, who come up the Rudston on the Standay excursion boats. The advertisements
promise them four hours at West Point. But upon arrivfirst they are bidd that he board does not found at West Point.
Rusy are bidd that a stop is inade at Concens's dock,
bear by. Conzens's dock is two miles below
yest Found in the see the Academy they
misstellar trudge the distance along a rearrisity dusty
first either trudge the distance along a rearrisity dusty
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the report bear at the point of the havoner.
The authorities at the Military Academy are very strict
in regard to the landing of exention bogus, box
vessel is allowed to tand there even on a
weak day, except it be on regular trips,
without a social permit. Even the bosts which regularly land at the West Point dock are obliged to obtain
permission. On Sunday not even the terryboat blying
between Correcte's Dock, West Paint, and Giarrisen's
sillowed to stop at the Point dock, and no
excursion boat would nades any circumstance be
excursion boat would nade any circumstance be
excursion boat would nades any circumstance be
excursion to see the second of the constance ionists entirely away from the grounds on Sunday. Newschool, June 27. Newschools

A Plea to the Public from the Grand Stree

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cannot To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: Cannot the clerks and saleswomen employed in Grand street invake your sid in an oudervor to induce the patrons of Grand street shops to make their purchases before 7 octock upon Saturdays, or else defer such purchases until the following Mondays?

I am sure that if they knew the hardships of having to work on faturday evenings and it is an encetanes to octock, they would have some little consideration for use. The mescrable compensation that many of we receive its in itself hardship amount but when one times of laving to go to work upon Saturday marking as from 7 to 8 octock, and getting longs from that day's work on Sinday morning anywhere from 12 to 1, you can almost linestite us envying the overworked car drivers and configuration. Saturdays.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please allow me a few words on the cat question. One of Tas Sun's reporters has given us a very interesting article on this subject, but he is mistaken in saying that not many cats are killed in the streets at night. I sew in three blocks agily one morroing, the date lying dead. I board a young near each that he are his party had killed eight in one evening. If there was more humanity among the other coung. If there was more humanity among the other countries of the countries of the

Is This So, if So Why?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in one of the daily papers, some time ago, that the streams that run toward the equator are much higher at the mouth than at the source. If the earth is on an angle

Mayor Howell Indignant.

The Auditor and Comptroller of Brooklyn entinued resierday to make appointments under the office, and the Comptroller was made Chairman. The roted to appoint E. K. Scranton, W. H. Buird, Samuel A Airla, James H. Martin, Eugene D. Berri, Teunis G. Ber Arris, James H. Martin, Eugene D. Berri, Tennis G. Sergen, R. B. Garden, William Denyse, Elsen Miller, John G.
Jenkins, James H. Ward, Charles E. Teale, F. E. Doud,
H. B. Schaarman, Thomas F. White, and lenry Bristow
as members of the Board of Education, in place of L. V.
D. Hardenberg, W. M. Thomas, Thomas Carroli, James
Clyns, H. A. acchlemacht, H. F. Mackellar, A. W. Shepherd, J. S. Burr, W. Okcee, James Murphy, H. H. Hundly, C. E. Teole, James Hull, J. L. Murcellus, Thomas
Proceer, and S. B. Dutcher. Mayor Howell said that the
thought that it was an outrage on the people of Brooklyn
to introduce politicians into the Board of Education,
The appointment of new Justices is to be decided upon
to-day.

Mortality from Heat.

There were 152 deaths reported yesterday, a narked decrease from the death rate of Thursday. O hose, the following only were directly due to heat

Bine and White.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's racing colors-blue nd white-will appear on the turf shortly. His stable will comprise, for a start, One Dune, by Wanderer: Bigs Lodge, by Followeratt, Irish King, by Longellow, and Bashi Bazouk, by War Dance. They are all young bloods, having recently shot out like meteors from galaxies of tast racehorses.

GALVESTON, June 27.-Great excitement all brough this State about Hancock and English. There was a mighty meeting here last night. The people are sairly wild with enthusiasus.

Anybody Can Try It. From the New Haven Polladium

From the New Basen Pulladisms.

A Hartlord youing man bounded a horse cap the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green, and one of a delicate ficable-colored that. These flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both indice and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen the bods of the green rose, another said she had seen the bods of the green rose, another said she had seen the rose itself, but had sever seen any as perfect and so lovely as this one. The floath-colored one was also commented upon and praised. Finally, the yoring man volunteered the information that all were while it is the morning, and that this coloring was done by party in the morning, and that this coloring was done by a final the step of one into green ink and the other into refine Although the leaves were heartinily colored, the coloring would not rule off. It only required ten minutes to change the color.

Gen, Grant's Fortune. From the Hour.

As a good deal of discussion has been rife As a good deal of discussion has been rife concerning Gen Grant's necunitary means it may be interesting to know the exact truth. The entire property of Gen, and Mrs. Grant yields then an annual mount of 20,000. Buring the trip around the world the expenses of the Presidential party were at the rate of 225,000 a year, a serious encroachment apon the ex-Presidential capital. Luckly, however, young Grant, who lives in New York and is a director in several mining commanges, speculated so protectly and successfully on his lather's beling that a welcome setting, was made to his income. Further the first two months of this year. All, Jr., made \$10,000 for his lather, mostly in Chrysolite.

A Pretty Large Check.

From the Philosolphia Times WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Trensury Department to-day sent out 51,000 interest checks for the four per cent, inan, being the entire amount of checks One check, which goes to William it. Vanderfall, represents the interest on one-thrieth part of the entire funded debt of the United States, and represents one cloventh part of the registered loan. The other text cloventh part of the registered loan. The other text clovenths are beld by over 50,000 persons. THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

farehall Jewell Made Chairman The Great The meeting of the Republican National ommittee drew a large number of influential epublicans from New York and other States to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Among the more conspicuous of them were Senator Roscos Conkling, Senator Jones of Nevada Congressmen Hiscock and Einstein of New York. Congressman Hubbell of Michigan, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Edward McPherson, Secretary of that committee; Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Gen. John N. Knapp, Treasurer of the New York State Central Committee: Gen. John H. Ketchum, United States Marshal Payn, State Senators Sessions, Wagner, Strahan, and Birdsall; Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; ex-Police Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler, Dwight Lawrence, and Cot. Michael W. Burns. During the hour preceding the assembling of the National Committee these statesmen and politicians stood in groups in the corridors and in the barroom of the hotel, talking with one another and with members of the committee concerning its organization, and more particularly about Republican prospects in the varinearance about 16%, and for half an hour was

they say: Bad as we are, you had better let us remain than allow the copparison's and rebels to get into office." But now, if they remaind the people of the war, their candidates pule before the splendid glories of Hancock's military record. If they say the South is solid, at once the longer comes up that the South is solid in support of the best Union General. They must, therefore, endeaver to defend their own conduct and that of their candidates. On such issues they must go to the wai!

It has been objected by some that as Gen. Hancock was a nilitary man, he ought not to taken. But while now and then you may hear this objection, in fact military men have usually made the bost candidates. But for Washington's eminent military services it is not probable that he ever would have been President, and it is certain neither Andrew Jackson, nor Wm, Henry Herrison, nor Zicharz Taylor, nor Franklin Pierce, nor Ulyssee S. Grant would ever have been elevated to the Presidential office but for their services during the wars. walked lesurely back and forth intough the main corridor, stopping new and then to speak with the politicians who put themselves in his way.

The National Committee's session began at 11 o'clock. The roll of members was called, and then Gov. Foster of Chio. Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that it had selected ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell of Connecticut for Chairman of the National Committee, ex-Bonator Stephen W. Dorsey of Arkapans for Secretary, and George W. Hooker of Vermont for Assistant Secretary. Those gentlemen were thereupon elected to the offices for which they had been recommended. Then the Executive Committee was appointed. It is composed of Horace Davis of California, James B. Devenux of George, John A. Logan of Himos. John C. New of Indiana John S. Rusnells of lows. John A. Martin of Kansas, Henry C. Warseoth of Louisiana. John M. Forbes of Massachusetts, Chauncey J. Filley of Missouri, William R. Chandler of New Hampshire, George H. Halsay of New Jarsey, Thomas C. Plait of New York. W. P. Canaday of North Carolina, William C. Cooper of Ohio, J. Donaid Cameson of Pennaylvania, George W. Hooker of Vermont, John V. Sinson of West Virginia, Eithu Enos of Wisconsin. Richard C. McCormick of Arizona, and Stephen B. Elkins of New Mexico.

The National Committee then adjourned to Oct. 15, 1880. At the meeting to be held in this city on that day, the committee will adopt a method for electing delegates to the next Republican National Committee were made its officers of the National Committee were made its office

and w. C. Cooper of Onto were designated to conduct the campaign in the Western States. This sub-committee will have its headquarters in Chicago.

Ex-Gov. Jewell and ox-Senator Dorsoy were authorized to procure authorized to headquarters for the National Committee in this city. The Executive Committee then adjourned to the 5th oil August, After that day it will be in session daily until the close of the campaign.

Some of the ardent third-term Berublicans who were about the hotel during the National Committee's session are much diesatisfied with its organization. They say that its Chairman is opposed to their wing of the party, and that of the twenty-two members of the Executive Committee, seven only are on their side. The anti-third-termers, on the other hand, say that the Grant men were fairly treated. The National Committee, or of them said, 's composed of thirty anti-third-termers and eighteen Grant men. The Grant men therefore, had no right to expect that we would give them the organization of the committee. We could have made Gov. Foster of Onio its Chairman, But we have given them ex-Gov. Jewell, who was really a compromise candidate. Ex-Senator Dorsey, the Secretary is a Grant man. In the composition of the Executive Committee, we have given the Grant men one-third of the members. They surely ought to be satisfied with that consideration."

If the real confidence in the success of their ticket is unbounded. Every committeeman who was asked replied that the party in his State was united and expected to succeed. In the meeting of the committee on Thursday evening sewerial of the Southern members talked confidency of victory in their State. George C. Gorham of Caifornia went so far as to say that with a plentiful use of money, even Kentucky might be carried. But, notwithstanding this confident tone of the committeeman, an impression prevailed by the third-term leaders might, with great propriety be put in the doubtful column.

Welle the National Committee was in session. Melle the National Committee was in

While the National Committee was in session.
Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes of Washington came into the hotel by the Twenty-third-street entrance, and betook himself to room 84. CAPT. BOGARDUS'S VICTORY.

Beating Rimell, the English Pi with a Seare of 90 ont of 100

The second and closing international pigeon-shooting match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion of America, and George Rimell of England, was shot at Brigh Beach Fair Grounds, Coney Island, yesterday Beach Fair Grounds, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. The conditions were \$250 a side, at 100 birds each, from five ground trans, 1% ounces of shot, 50 yards boundary. The weather was fine for shooting, but the number of spectators in attendance did not exceed 150. Mr. Rimeil stood at 28 yards rise, and Capt. Bogardus was fandicapped at 30 yards. The shooting was remarkable. Neither man showed signs of nervousness, and each shot with great deliberation. Bogardus, who had won the first match of the series oasily, was made a prime favorite in the betting, at \$50 to \$30 over Rimeil. The guns used were the same as in the first match.

The guns used were the same as in the first match.

After a delay of some minutes in selecting a referee, the shooting was begun at 3% o'clock P. M. Rimell came first to the score, and killed a bard driving bird. Bogardus had a lively left-quartering bird, which he nearly stopped. After 25 birds had been shot at Rimell was 4 birds behind, he having killed 21 to Bogardus's 25. Bogardus killed 49 out of the first 50 birds, and Rimell 45. At 75 birds Bogardus was leading by 9 birds, with a score 74 to 65. Of the last 25 birds Rimeil killed 23 in fine style, but Bogardus killed every one of his birds. Bogardus's winning score was 99 killed, 1 missed; Rimeil's, 88 killed, 12 missed. Bogardus's shooting is the best on record, as he stood at the long distance of 30 yards rise.

A Vernelous and Unobtrusive Man Slandered. From Yisterday's Graphic

A number of newspaper men had been in the National Republican Committee room, at the Fifth Ave-nne Hotel, and had been invited to leave by Mr. Smith. he Sergeant-at-Arms. All did so but one, who followed n about two minutes. He had been found in a corne and passed out the door with a boot too in sight behind him. The journalist was understood to have been the well-known Ell Perkins, and it was explained that the out toe belonged to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A Cause for Blanppelatment. When a candidate for nomination 's beaten, Or a toadstool for a mushroom has been eaten. Or a follow finds with sait he's tried to sweeten

His only cup of onfee in the morning: When you cannot get a friend to call it "loaning." When a college boy is plucked for lack of "boneing," Though on Bohn depending much, and then disowning That Bohn as something meet alone for scorning :

When some other fellow asks you to admire A photograph of her-your own Maria. When to literary honors you aspire,
And find that editors are stupid cattle; When with all the shirts of bloody color waiting,

And the loyal hearts of stalwarts parattating.

Tis announced the Brigadiers are nominating One Hancock, who is the Winfield in the battle; When a boarding house to man his only home is, When more than hair a glass of lager foam is, When seeming butter, yellower than chrome to. Is found of eleomargarine a sample When the wicked, wicked partners of the traly Good Descon Richard Smith become unruly,

In spite of their superior's example; When little Johnny, all so blithe and merry. is ruthlessly out down by dyscutery.

And swear, as they are said to do, unduly,

And fails to get a sweet oblinary

From Chibts, A. M., whose genius none can failer When a Boston girl is spoken of as "duckie," Or four queens against four kings are counted incky, Or some one calls for water in Kentucky, Or Mr. Kelly goes to Cincinnati-

In any of these general cases cited, Where cherished plans miscarry or are blighted, And quite a share of love is unrequited, There's disappointment, so says Mrs. Grundy. And yet how small seems any such vexation Compared with that for deeper tribulation That's felt by every boy in this great nation

When falls the glorious Fourth open a Sunday i

WESTERN KORTH CAROLINA ABLAZE

the wars.

While Hanoock's conduct in the field was surpassed by that of no one else, his bearing when civil duties have devolved upon him has always been such as to afford assurances that he will not disappoint the expectations of his countrymen when clovated to the Presidency.

SUPT. DUDLEY INDICTED.

Accused of Neglect of Buty and Bribe Taking

The Grand Jury entered the General Ses-

Salem H. Wales handed up to Recorder Smyth

a bulky bundle of indictments. Then Recorder

Smyth discharged the Grand Jury, with the

thanks of the bench of the General Sessions for

their diligence during the hot days of June. Among the indictments presented were two

against Superintendent Henry J. Dudley of the

Department of Buildings, and one against

Deputy Superintendent Robert McGuinness.

One of the indictments against Superintendent

Dudley is for neglect of duty as a public officer

ANOTHER SUMMER HOUSE,

sey Const where Silver Maples Grow.

six miles south of Asbury Park, the extension

passes through Squan village, skirts N. W. Mor-

ris's Sea View property, crosses Manasquan

Inlet at the broadest part, and terminates at

Point Pleasant. The line of seaconst that is

thus brought within reach of breeze hunters

retains an atmosphere of homely comfort,

the tide. Omnibuses run to Ses View from every train. The time from West Philadelphia, via Monmouth Junction, is an hour and forty-seven minutes, and from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, two hours and twenty-two minutes.

A Queer Divorce Case in Michigan.

From the Cinconnecti Commercesi.

DETROIT, June 30.—A sorio-comic divorce case is now being heard neftore the threat claim at this man, Joseph Kirsch of Haustrack filed a bill in the wayse cleent doubt for the diverse the continuous on the ground of cruelty. The specified buts of cruelty consist of confirmed cooling, refusing to cook her has bend a meals, and many other atrocans alterations. In her answer se the bill constance denies in ton the acts of the altered cruelty imputed to her, and avers that she is the historical cane of the pair, that Joseph has tracquently assanted and battered by, and called her convenient as the same table. As Three times to the answer was fleat, those continued living in the same hase, eachie at the same table. As Three times, however, since the othis was filed, those continued living in the same table and the same table, as Three times, however, since the bill was filed James has been arread upon complaint of his wife, and tred before Justice schwalzuri for assantiand battery. Once he was convicted on plunging and rice of scantiline, and once tirey etitled upon his promising to believe the setting on the hear Complaint of the description of the setting of the later before Complaint to the later before Complaint to the later before the setting to be taken before Complaint of the later before the setting to be taken before Complaint and battery cluster testimony to be taken before Complaints.

ising to beliave himself.

The Court ordered testimony to be taken before Commissioner Chipanab, and it came up for hearing. Both parties appeared. Joseph uphraided his wire averely for leaving home, and thus neglecting her household dulies treome to town saying: "What are you doing here? What business have you to leave house? I am here to look after this case."

The testimony was given in a manner which convolved the Court, lawyers, and spectators with laughter.

A carcless diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often brings on at this we seen of the year an obstinate durrings, or some serious affection of the atomach or bowels insperiling the life of the patient if you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once Dr. Jayoe's Carminature Hatsau, a simple, but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, choices morbus, dysentery, and sum-mer complaint.—Adv.

L. Clingman spoke as follows:

Gen, Thomas L. Clingmon's Opinion of Gen -Sparks from an unoiled reaping machine et fire to a great field of wheat in Illinois, and all th At an impromptu political meeting in

grain was destroyed. -The Queen of Italy lately made a night Ashville, Buncombe County, N. C., Gen. Thomas

SUTHEAMS.

excursion up Mount Vesuvius by the new railway, to wit-ness the volcano illumined by electric light. In his action and general bearing Gen. Han-cock reminds me more of Washington them any men I have known. His recognition of the paramount obligation of the Constitution, of the laws, and of civil government for the country, place him for above and satraps as Phil. Sheri--A French traveller, who has just com-pleted a trip around the world, says that the Americans

are the most serious people be encountered. -The Empress Augusta of Gormany has a manta for wearing black sick dresses, bolding that n

ady beyond middle age should wear light colors -A Detroit boy found a railroad signal torpedo, and, placing it on his knee, he hanmered it with a brick until it explosed, blowing away his leg. -Although paper collars have to a great

laws, and of civil government for the country, place him for above such extraps as Phil. Short-dau and others, who regard civil magistrates and citizens as mere banditti."

Gen. Hancock, too, has had in the past no complications requiring defences, and is under no obligations to any political or corporation rings, and will feel perfectly free to choose the best men for all public offices. In fact, he is just such a capationte as fair-minded men of the kepublican party can take up. Only a few days ago a Beaublican ex-Senator who was, when in office, an extreme partianis told me in the structs of Washington that if we would nominate Hancock he would support him. This very evening a man who has been as active and influential as any Republican on this side of the Biue Ridge said to me that he would not drink Garbroth. When I was a boy I used to hear persons say, when I way wished to be as emphatic as possible in decouncing a man, that he was as mean as garbroth."

The selection of Gen. Hancock seems conocially fortunate at this time. His candidacy spikes the cannon of the enemy. The Republican party, being bankrapt in principles, like other bankrupts, seeks to live on its past credit. Whonever they are arraigned for their misdees, they raise the banner of the "bloady shirt" and talk about the war issues. In effect they say; "Bad as we are, you had better let us remain than slips the comparisant robes. extent gone out of use within the last ten years, -A tramp in West Virginia stole a ride on a train by entering a retrigerator car, where he was shortly afterward locked up and nearly frozen to death.

Pictures, have special tables for guesta who prefer to ea with their knives and who are known as professional -The dealers in Italy say that the compe-

tition of American cereals is crushing to their own pro-ducers, American grain being better than their best, cheaper, and unlimited in respect of supply -Policeman Max shot and killed two row-

dies in Philadelphia, and a Coroper's jury decided that the act was justifiable; but he was not acquitted by his -In the hardware stores at Naples a large sasoriment of dirks and sillettes is always kept on hand: and when a customer inquires for a knife, the shopkeoper invariably asks if "one that is sure to kill be desired."

-Louisville, Ky., is quite disgusted because the anumerators declare that it has gained in population only about ien per cent, while the citizens are outdent that there has been an increase of at least thir

-Sixteen years ago, when Turin lost its ank as capital of Italy, the population fell off one-third; mbacquently it recuperated, and now amounts to 240,000 about the same as that of Lyons, France, which is proposes to rival in sik and other manufactures.

-A boy sank in a slough at Kearney, Nob. and called pircously for help. His two sisters understood the portl of venturing into the place, and tried to secure the sid of neighbors; but, finding that he was about to go down out of sight, they bravely attempted a rescu

-John Halvey and Mrs. Anthony of Alblon, Miss., made up their minds to clope. Each had a lawful consort and four children. They decided to take two of the young ones along, and drew total the warman winning, as to which should make the choice. She tool wo of her own, of course.

The ladies of Italy have adopted a fash-

ion this summer of dressing only in white cabes adorned with natural flowers, jeweiny being put society under ban. To do up a white dress at the brundry \$3 sions at 2 o'clock yesterday, and Foreman charged, and the flowers cost 54 a day. Economy is -On the sixth anniversary of the abdue-

I have now also intely no clue. I was not aided in my search by any detective, public or private. Every clu that has proved of service I worked out invaelf. When the combined detective talent found timels at fault, in turned its skill toward proving the father the author of the abduction." -Suncook, New Hampshire, claims a two-

minute snow storm at a very high temperature. Newton New Jersey, claims a percental tice corps, a here the thermometer resistors 38 degrees in militummer, and where the ice is never wholly exhausted by the bagist. who sample it. In these sweltering they such thrite are attractive to city people, and mny serve an advertein purpose if no other. -A guild of ritualists has existed for

some time in Detroit for the purpose of maintaining the parish of Holy Trinity, which has never been proxtized by the Bishop of the diocese. Bishop Harris was intely requested to visit the parish and persona som official acts there, but he insisted on the recognition of diocesan authority before he went. This was rejused, and the Bishop did not stir.

-Prof. Marks of Philadelphia stated at a recent meeting of the Franklin Institute that be had made some calculations of the moximum speed at which locomodives could be driven before the centrifugal force on the tires of the driving wheels would become segrent as to cause them to burst. These calculations, which were approximate only, showed that the limit of speed was in

Dudley is for neglect of duty as a public officer and the other is for bribery. The indictment against Denuty Superintendent McGuinness is for bribery.

The first indictment against Superintendent Dudley contains three counts. The first count allegas that he as the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, on or about the 30th of December. 1879, permitted the building known as the Madison Square Garden to be altered in several ways—as, for instance, by raising the leaning wail on the Madison avenue side to the height of thirty-four feet sight inches, the thickness being only eight inches, the wail being no base nor foot course of stone or cement thereunder—in violation of the building was not in a condition to be so altered, and that the alterations were dangerous to the public anfety. The second count charges that, though cothed with full power to prevent these alterations, he did not. The third count avers that on the 9th of April, 1879, he allowed gross deviations from the plans previously submitted to and approved by him for the erection of several houses in 119th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, one John Hogan having charge of the erection of the houses.

The second indictment alleges, in several one John Hogan having charge of the erection of the houses.

The second indictment alleges, in several counts, that Superintendent Dudley received \$25 from one Michael Kunz, the same being intended, as he well knew, as a bribe to affect favorably his official action in regard to a frame house at Third avenue and 188th street, that Kunz was then repairing.

The averment in the indictment against Deputy Superintendent McGuinness is that, on or about the 28th of September, 1879, he received \$250 from one George D. Hilvard, acting for himself, and one George Chesterman, designed, as he knew, to obtain from him a favorable report in regard to remains then being made upon the house at 20 Third avenue, and to secure his intervention with Superintendent Dudley.

A messenger will be sent from the District Attorney's office, on Tuesday, to notify Superintendent Dudley and Deputy Superintendent McGuinness to appear in the Goneral Sessions and give bail. -American oysters are taken to Europe now, not slone for immediate but for prespective con-sumption. The Schloswig owners of syster bals have al-ready taid down a good many American ovsters, and a new company has just been formed for doing the same thing on a vanity increased scale. So with each year America becomes more and more the food sepalics of the Old World, as well as on an augmenting scale the re-

cipient of her surplus population. -The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson of the Rochester Pheciogical Seminary replies to the assertion that the ninisters, temporarily affected with a desire to be irregu larly free in demonstration of fraternal followship with the unbaptized, who, after a season of morni and intel-lectual ferment, have eleared themselves and settled serenely down into enlightened and tranquil accord with the opinion of the majority of their breth-

A negro family near Montgomery, Ala., were taken ill, and a vendor doctor was called in. He said that snakes were the cause of the trouble, that their eggs were in the air and water about the piece, and that And a New Raffrond to a Point on the Jerhe would destroy them for \$100. His price was desired too high. Then the doctor made a pass in the air wit The Manasquan and Sea Girt Extension of his hand, and showed two toy "Egyptian snake eggs," of the kind familiar to children at the North. Them had been floating imperceptibly in the air be said. He the Central Railroad of New Jersey is to be thrown open to-day for the use of summer touched a match to them and uttered some glibbe travellers and health seekers. From Sea Girt. while the "enakes" were rapidly extending themselves. This was satisfactory proof of his knowledge and power. which is twelve miles south of Long Branch and

and he was paid the \$100. -Frederick Emerson is a spiritualist melium of fame in New England. In a scance at Meriden. while professedly in a trance, he usked Mrs Hale to let him hold her diamond ring-or at least the spirit of a Indian chief, speaking through him, made the request.

Mrs. Hale handed him the ring and did not get it for h. for the medium took it away with him to Hartford, Or being arrested he said he knew nothing about the dia-mond, but if placed in a dark room, where he could so into a trance, he thought the apirits would be veal where It was. The policeman remarked that there was prob ably a quicker way, and searched Emurson's pockets, ir

-The English income tax now to be raised to absputce in the pound has been levied at that the only three of all the years since the tax was first in posed, by the late fitr R. Pael, in 1842. He fixed it a sevenmence in the pound, and for twelve rears that remained nachanged. The war with Busin cancel this pound (on incomes of not less than \$750s, and in the twenty-six years there the change from screenings the income tax has been above sixpense in nine years and below sixpense in fourteen years, two ence being the lowest. It was sixpence in 1804-5, 1808-9, and 1871-2

thus brought within reach of breeze hunters retains an atmosphere of homely comfort, especially in and around the old village of Squan. Mr. Morris's property adjoins the village. It was six years ago a farm of over filty acres, with crops growing to the water's edge. It is now a village in itself. Broad avenues as smooth as a floor traverse it in every direction, and sliver maples chade the walks. The trees smooth as a floor traverse it in every direction, and sliver maples chade the walks. The trees are the beauty of the property from their rarity. The strong, saily air usually kills every tree along the coast, except the stardy scrub cedars. Somehow a grove of oak trees has lived and flourished on Manasquan Foint, near Mr. Morris's property, and nothing like it can be seen up or down the Jersey coast for meny unless. Mr. Morris reasoned: If that grove can flourish, then so can sliver maples. His neighbors langhed at him, but the trees to day prove his vindication. The neighbors call the Saa View cottages. The Park," and their favorite drive is enjoyed in its avenues.

The cottages now completed number thirty, and are in charge of Theo. Field. The rooms in each are intransed from the order of each cottage, leaving rooms on each side, and the building is two and a half stories high. A next fence surrounds each house. Mr. Morris was for many years a dealer in threes, and from his farms near Manalapan. N. J., he supplies a large stable on his Saa View property. He does not allow anything on the road to pas him. It is a five minutes' drive to the railroad depot, and ten to the occan, where he has built tathing houses for his guests. Immediately in front of the property is a broad, aballow inlet, where soft-shell crabs may be had for the netting, and children may go out boating without fear of drowning, even if they should fall overboard. The basin is kept pure by the rise and fall of the tide. It was only twopence in 1874-5 and 1875-0. -For a number of days a man about 50 years of air, dressed as a Mourish Jew, was well brown ing around the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris. At ast he rusted one atternoon into the vestibule of the palace yelling like one possessed. His trousers were in a blaze, but the concierge and some reldiers of the guard threw blankets upon him and saved his life. As somes he recovered his senses, he declared that he had been wronged in his business at Tangler by the agents of the French Government, and had come to Paris to appeal to the Minister for redress, but had always failed to mean audience. Finally he had set fire to his trousers in other to attract attention, hoping that by this means he would attain his end. An inquiry into his case was monetic ely ordered, and his claim against the French agents

in Morocco was found to be worth less. -A timerous lady in Providence, who is always looking under the bed for a man, went to the Post Office the other day with a friend to buy some stage stemps. As they steed there one of them metical man standing close by, but she didn't think he looked suspicious until afterward. She ordered what stamps she wanted and, taking her pockethook from a chale latue by her side, she paid for them, and stepped to the opposite deak to attach them to letters. In a moment more she went back in a very excited manner and inquired for "that man who stood here." He had gone. "Well." said she, " he has taken my pockethook and all there is in it," and she pointed restrilly to the open county close-laine. "How much money was in it?" asked the right She was too excited to tell, or for some reason didn't wish to do so. "What's that in your hand?" inquired the clerk. Looking at the hand designated, she reports

Oh, my, that's it." THE BAIN.

My very soul smiles as I listen to The low, my sterious laughter of the rain, Poured musically over heart and brain Till weary care, soaked with it through and through,

Sinks, and, with wings wet with it as with dew, My spirit flutiers up, with every stain Washed from its piumage and as white again As when the old laugh of the rain was new

Then laugh on, happy rain! laugh louder vet; Laugh out in torrent bursts of watery mirth; Unlock thy tips of purple cloud and let
Thy equid merriment haptize the earth.
And wash the sad face of the world, and set

The universe to mame dripping wet.